SAN JOSE HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION
SAN JOSE: AN INVENTORY OF ITS HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
C725.94 S22 CASE

SAN JOSE
AN INVENTORY OF ITS HISTORICAL
AND
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

BY

SAN JOSE
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

For Reference

Not to be taken from this room

SANTA CLARA CITY LIBRARY

SC
CL

2635 HOMESTEAD RD., SANTA CLARA, CA 95051

C
725.94
S22
cave

SAN JOSE
AN INVENTORY OF ITS HISTORICAL
AND
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
BY
SAN JOSE
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Copyright 1975

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
CITY OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
PUBLISHERS

All Rights Reserved

Printed in U.S.A.

SANTA CLARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA
467993

For

Not to be

SAN JOSE

AN INVENTORY OF ITS HISTORICAL

AND

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

At the March 3, 1975, meeting of the Historic Landmarks Commission a unanimous motion was passed to proceed with the first printing of the inventory of historical and architectural sites in the City of San Jose.

From the more than 1,000 structures inventoried by the City of San Jose in late 1973, over 86 buildings are pictured in this book as being representative of the Heritage of San Jose.

In addition there has been added a list of structures that have yet to be researched for their historical and architectural value. Unfortunately, some buildings have been demolished since the inventory was compiled.

A list of San Jose trees is also included so that the citizens of our city can see and be aware of the types of trees we have growing within our city.

Finally there is a list of State of California Registered Landmarks located within our city; as well as a list of buildings and sites recognized by the San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission as being significant to the city's history.

While it is not as complete in information as we would like, the contents are nevertheless a part of San Jose's historical and architectural heritage. This book is not intended to be a history, but is in fact an inventory. Some of the buildings, sites, and trees will be familiar to many, while others not so well known can be found hidden away in the remote corners of our city.

Bartolome T. Sepulveda, President
San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to those past members of the San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission who did so much to preserve the Heritage of San Jose.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Richard O. Reed, Superintendent of Parks
Clyde Arbuckle, City Historian
Lynn Vermillion, Librarian - California History Room,
San Jose City Library
Pat Loomis, San Jose Evening News
Terese Sepulveda, Student Volunteer
Marvin Bamburg, Architect
Bruce Rhode, Architect

Special Thanks:

Robert Ulrich, City PIO, for the loan of City Photographer, Miss Penni Gladstone whose work appears in this book.

Leonard McKay for his invaluable advice and assistance on the layout and printing of this publication.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD iii

LIST OF SITES TO BE RESEARCHED vii

DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS 1

TREES OF SAN JOSE 5

REGISTERED CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS WITHIN SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 7

BUILDINGS AND SITES WITHIN SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 9

INDEX 38

Fo

Not to

LIST OF SITES TO BE RESEARCHED

The following is a list of additional homes and buildings included in the visual inventory, but on which more research is required. Some were selected for their architecture, historical interest, or because of their connection with early leaders of the community.

HENRY KIRK ROGERS HOME, 777 Lenzen Avenue, Eastlake architecture

DUNNE HOME, 1810 The Alameda, Eastlake architecture

SAN JOSE COUNTRY CLUB, 15571 Alum Rock Avenue, the city's first country club

BELLARMINE COLLEGE PREPARATORY, off Elm Street, two buildings used by the College of the Pacific when it was located here. Gymnasium was built in 1910 and Seaton Hall in 1915.

1305 MARTIN AVENUE, shingle-style architecture

792 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Italianate

801 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Queen Anne

GRENINGER HOME, 496 Vine Street, 1890s

530 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 1870s

710 SOUTH THIRD STREET, about 1876

FRANK A. WILDER HOME, 1190 Emory Street, English Cottage Revival

ZION METHODIST CHURCH, 95 South 20th Street

KUHN RESIDENCE, end of Yerba Buena Road

POLHEMUS HOME, 870 Elm Street

AL MEYER HOME, 820 Morse Street, Monterey Revival

1194 RANDOL AVENUE, English architecture

977 ASBURY STREET, Craftsman-Colonial Revival

1225 HANCHETT AVENUE, Prairie style

1367 SIERRA AVENUE, Bungalow

TWOHY BUILDING, 210 South First Street

NATURAL SCIENCE BUILDING, San Jose State University

LIST OF SITES TO BE RESEARCHED (Continued)

523 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Queen Anne

418 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Queen Anne-Eastlake

550 ANITA STREET, Saltbox style

541 WEST JULIAN STREET, 1890

969 CHAPMAN STREET, Modified Italianate

1191 EMORY STREET, Mediterranean

1241 WEST HEDDING STREET, Eastlake

992 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, Late Italianate

1180 MORSE STREET, part of old Poplar City Subdivision

KIRK HOME, 2050 Maykirk Road

CARLYLE H. LOOMIS HOME, 1301 Cherry Avenue

OLD STORE, 1297 Cherry Avenue

COTTLE RANCH BUILDINGS, 5285 Cottle Road

1219 STONE AVENUE, Circa 1890

3166 MONTEREY ROAD, Late 1800s

1381 SOUTH FIRST STREET, Queen Anne, circa 1890-1895

60 NORTH KEEBLE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA MENTAL HOSPITAL, West Agnew Annex Clock Tower

WAGNER RAILROAD STATION BUILDING, Old Oakland Highway

BERRYESSA UNION SCHOOL, Capitol Avenue

LIST OF DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS

The following is a list of sites that have been designated historically significant landmarks to the City's past. These sites have been marked at various times since 1946 by the San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission, Native Daughters of the Golden West, Santa Clara County Historical Society, The Canners League of California, American Can Company, and the Bank of America.

SITE OF PETER H. BURNETT HOME - 441 North First Street

Peter H. Burnett, native of Nashville, Tennessee became the first Governor of the State of California in 1849.

FIRST SITE OF PUEBLO DE SAN JOSÉ DE GUADALUPE - Hobson Street

On or near the Jefferson School grounds on Hobson Street, Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, 14 settlers and their families founded El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe on November 29, 1777.

SITE OF SAMUEL J. HENSLEY HOME - 440 North First Street

Samuel J. Hensley, native of Lexington, Kentucky, came to California in 1843; was a member of the California Battalion in the Mexican War; and was later prominent in the affairs of the California Steam Navigation Company.

SITE OF LOUIS PELLIER NURSERY - 135 North San Pedro Street

Louis Pellier, native of Saint Hippolyte, France was the Founder of the California Prune Industry and established his nursery at this location in 1850.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH - Market and West San Fernando Streets

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the first church in the Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, was established on this spot on July 12, 1803. The present church was built in 1876 with Brian Clinch as architect.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH - 81 North Second Street

The Trinity Episcopal Church building is the oldest church structure in the City of San Jose having been built in 1862.

LIST OF DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS (Continued)

SITE OF ANDREW J. GRAYSON HOME - 5th and Julian Streets

Andrew J. Grayson, native of Louisiana, came to California in 1846; noted artist, naturalist, and ornithologist; resided at this address between the years of 1853 and 1857.

SITE OF HENRY C. SKINNER HOME - 19th and Julian Streets

Henry C. Skinner, native of New York, came overland with the "Death Valley Party" in 1849. He developed the Skinner Seedling Apple.

EDWIN MARKHAM HOME - 432 South 8th Street

Edwin Markham, native of Oregon moved to San Jose with his family when young and attended San Jose Normal. This home was his principal residence when he wrote his famous poem, "Man With a Hoe".

SITE OF DR. BENJAMIN CORY HOME - 435 South 2nd Street

Dr. Cory, native of Oxford, Ohio, was one of the first practicing physicians in the Pueblo de San José, establishing his practice here in 1847.

SITE OF JAMES F. REED HOME - 100 Reed Street

James F. Reed, native of Ireland, came overland with the Donner Party of 1846, and was instrumental in the rescue of his family and the Donner Party during their ordeal at what is now Donner Lake near Truckee. He helped to bring the State Capitol to San Jose in 1849 and later was very active in real estate in the City and County of Santa Clara.

SITE OF PLAZA OF 1797

The Plaza of 1797 roughly was bounded by what is now West San Carlos, St. John, San Pedro, and Market Streets. When the first site of the Pueblo became untenable because of heavy winter flooding by the Guadalupe River, it became necessary to move the Plaza to this site.

SITE OF THE JUZGADO OF 1798 - Post and Market Streets

This building of adobe stood from 1798 to 1850 and housed the Pueblo Alcalde's office, Court Room, and Jail. Captain Thomas Fallon took possession of the Juzgado in the Mexican War and raised the Stars and Stripes over the building on July 13, 1846.

LIST OF DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS (Continued)

SITE OF FIRST CALIFORNIA APIARY - Municipal Airport, South End

In 1853 the first honey bees were brought to California and the first apiary was located on or near this location.

GENERAL H. M. NAGLEE HOME - 14th and East San Fernando Streets

Henry Morris Naglee, a native of Pennsylvania and West Point graduate, came to California in 1847 with the First New York Volunteers. He served in the War Between the States. He was a banker, horticulturist, viniculturist, distiller, land baron, and art patron. This is his second home, the first having burned to the ground. The Naglee Estate once encompassed the area bounded by East Santa Clara Street, William Street, 11th Street and the Coyote Creek.

SITE OF CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME - West Santa Clara Street

The Convent of Notre Dame once stood on this spot. It was founded in 1851 by the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, Belgium, from land purchased from the Pinto family of San Jose.

SITE OF SAN JOSE MERCURY FOUND - 41 West Santa Clara Street

At this spot the San Jose Mercury began publications as the Weekly Visitor on June 20, 1851.

SITE OF FIRST CALIFORNIA STATEHOUSE - 100 Block of South Market Street

At this spot in 1849 the First Legislature of California met in the first State House, a two-story adobe building with a piazza of wood running along its front.

SITE OF PEDRO DE SAISETT HOME - 200 Block of South Market Street

Pedro de Saisett, native of Paris, France, came to San Jose in 1849. He served as consular agent for the French government, founded the Brush Electric Light Company in 1882, and was very prominent in City affairs, while living at this site.

SITE OF SAN JOSE ACADEMY - 2nd and East San Fernando Streets

At this spot stood the San Jose Academy founded by the Reverend E. Bannister in 1851, as a school for the teaching of English and the classics.

LIST OF DESIGNATED CITY LANDMARKS (Continued)

SITE OF JOSIAH BELDEN HOME - North First Street near Hobson

Josiah Belden came to California and San Jose in 1841; became San Jose's first mayor in 1850; later made his fortune in real estate before going into banking in New York.

SITE OF FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL - Washington Square

The school was originally founded as a private institution in 1857 under the name of "Minns' Evening Normal School". In 1862 it became a public institution and is today California State University at San Jose.

SITE OF DAVID BELDEN HOME - 11th and East San Antonio Streets

David Belden, native of Connecticut, came to California in 1853, served in the State Senate, and moved to San Jose in 1869. He served as Twentieth Judicial District judge from 1871 until the judiciary system was reorganized and then became a judge of the Superior Court in which position he served until his death in 1888.

SITE OF FIRST JEWISH SYNAGOGUE - 3rd and East San Antonio Streets

Dedicated August 23, 1870 on this spot, Temple Bichur Cholin became the first Jewish Synagogue in San Jose.

SITE OF WILLIAM LEWIS MANLY HOME - Asbury Street and Stockton Avenue

William Lewis Manly, native of Vermont, was the hero of the Bennett-Arcan Party which came to California via Death Valley in 1849.

SITE OF FIRST CANNERY IN SAN JOSE - The Alameda and West Taylor Street

At this site Dr. James M. Dawson and his wife started the first cannery in the Santa Clara Valley in 1871, when they put up the first fruit for the commercial market.

SITE OF BIRTHPLACE OF A. P. GIANNINI - North Market and West St. John Streets

Site of Swiss Hotel, place of A. P. Giannini's birth in 1870. As Founder of the Bank of America he is considered to be the most famous and successful citizen born in San Jose.

TREES OF SAN JOSE

The following is a representative list of the types of trees found in San Jose, with many of them being of historical significance to the heritage of the city.

TYPE	LOCATION
RED WILLOW	
Salix lae vigata	University & The Alameda -- "Shoot" from the original red willow planted by Padre Magin de Catala.
SYCAMORE	
Platanus racemosa Nuttall	(1) 590 North 21st Street -- "Sentinel Tree," sixteen feet in diameter at root crown.
	(2) 460 South 16th Street -- Edwin Markham wrote poetry under this Sycamore tree.
OAK	
Quercus lobata	Schiele Avenue -- 3/4 block down on south side.
Quercus agrifolia	(1) Fox Avenue -- 1/2 block west of 1st Street on north side.
	(2) Area bounded by Hawthorne Way, North San Pedro, Hobson and North First Streets -- Vendome Tract.
PALMS	
Washingtonia felifera	(1) Martin Avenue, The Alameda, and Race Street.
Wendland	(2) 5th and East Santa Clara Streets-- near First Methodist Church.
ARAUCARIA	
	(1) California State University grounds
	(2) Santa Clara County Fairgrounds -- Tully Road east gate.
PECAN	
Hicoria pecan	(1) 1585 Schallenberger Avenue, two pecan trees planted by Moses Schallenberger in 1854.
	(2) 483 South 6th Street -- Self-seeding pecan.

TREES OF SAN JOSE (Continued)

TYPE	LOCATION
ELMS Ulmus americana	Area bounded by Hawthorne Way, North San Pedro, Hobson and North First Streets -- James R. Lowe, landscape architect planted Elms perhaps as early as 1855.
BLACK WALNUTS Juglans nigra	Located on the westside of Monterey Highway between the Southern Pacific tracks and the highway. Planted by H. Keesling and his son so as to provide shade for travelers.
EUCALYPTUS E. Globulus	Schallenberger and Old Oakland Highway -- This tree was planted by Captain Joseph Aram in 1858 and is the oldest living nursery Eucalyptus in Western North America.
PEPPER Schinus molle	Morse and Hedding Streets.
PINK LOCUST Robinia neomexicana	Tillman and Yosemite Avenues -- Planted by John McLaren.
CHESTNUT Castanea	Sierra, Yosemite, and Mariposa Avenues -- Planted by John McLaren.
CEDAR Cedrus dedara	559 North San Pedro Street.
Cedrus atlantica Cedrus libani Cedrus dedara	Private collection of trees located on south side of Malone Road, opposite Bird Avenue.
COMMON OLIVE Olea europaea	1278 University Avenue.

REGISTERED CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Within

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

REGISTER NO.	LANDMARK
416	EDWIN MARKHAM HOME Located at 432 South 8th Street, this home was Markham's main place of residence when he wrote his famous poem, "The Man With a Hoe".
417	FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA Originally founded as a private institution in 1857 under the name of "Minns' Evening Normal School". In 1862 it became a public institution. It is presently located in what is called Washington Square and is now known as California State University at San Jose.
433	FIRST SITE OF EL PUEBLO DE SAN JOSÉ DE GUADALUPE Located on or near what is now the Jefferson School ground. Lieutenant José Joaquin Moraga, 14 settlers and their families founded El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe on November 29, 1777.
434	SITE OF "CITY GARDENS" -- NURSERY OF LOUIS PELLIER "City Gardens," located near the present N. San Pedro Street and Chaboya Alley, was founded in 1850 as a nursery by Louis Pellier, native of France and founder of the California Prune Industry.
461	SITE OF CALIFORNIA'S FIRST STATE CAPITOL The first State Capitol Building was located on the 100 block of South Market Street. California's First Legislature assembled here in December of 1849. San Jose was the seat of government from 1849 to 1851.
489	MORELAND SCHOOL Located at Payne and Saratoga Avenues; it is the oldest known rural school district in California established in 1851 as a subscription school - met in private homes.

TREES OF SAN JOSE (Continued)

TYPE	LOCATION
ELMS Ulmus americana	Area bounded by Hawthorne Way, North San Pedro, Hobson and North First Streets -- James R. Lowe, landscape architect planted Elms perhaps as early as 1855.
BLACK WALNUTS Juglans nigra	Located on the westside of Monterey Highway between the Southern Pacific tracks and the highway. Planted by H. Keesling and his son so as to provide shade for travelers.
EUCALYPTUS E. Globulus	Schallenberger and Old Oakland Highway -- This tree was planted by Captain Joseph Aram in 1858 and is the oldest living nursery Eucalyptus in Western North America.
PEPPER Schinus molle	Morse and Hedding Streets.
PINK LOCUST Robinia neomexicana	Tillman and Yosemite Avenues -- Planted by John McLaren.
CHESTNUT Castanea	Sierra, Yosemite, and Mariposa Avenues -- Planted by John McLaren.
CEDAR Cedrus dedara	559 North San Pedro Street.
Cedrus atlantica Cedrus libani Cedrus dedara	Private collection of trees located on south side of Malone Road, opposite Bird Avenue.
COMMON OLIVE Olea europaea	1278 University Avenue.

REGISTERED CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Within

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

REGISTER NO.	LANDMARK
416	EDWIN MARKHAM HOME Located at 432 South 8th Street, this home was Markham's main place of residence when he wrote his famous poem, "The Man With a Hoe".
417	FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA Originally founded as a private institution in 1857 under the name of "Minns' Evening Normal School". In 1862 it became a public institution. It is presently located in what is called Washington Square and is now known as California State University at San Jose.
433	FIRST SITE OF EL PUEBLO DE SAN JOSÉ DE GUADALUPE Located on or near what is now the Jefferson School ground. Lieutenant José Joaquin Moraga, 14 settlers and their families founded El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe on November 29, 1777.
434	SITE OF "CITY GARDENS" -- NURSERY OF LOUIS PELLIER "City Gardens," located near the present N. San Pedro Street and Chaboya Alley, was founded in 1850 as a nursery by Louis Pellier, native of France and founder of the California Prune Industry.
461	SITE OF CALIFORNIA'S FIRST STATE CAPITOL The first State Capitol Building was located on the 100 block of South Market Street. California's First Legislature assembled here in December of 1849. San Jose was the seat of government from 1849 to 1851.
489	MORELAND SCHOOL Located at Payne and Saratoga Avenues; it is the oldest known rural school district in California established in 1851 as a subscription school - met in private homes.

REGISTERED CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS (Continued)

REGISTER NO.	LANDMARK
813	MONTGOMERY HILL

Montgomery Hill is located off San Felipe and Yerba Buena Roads; site of the 55 successful flights of the "aeroplane" of John J. Montgomery.

854 UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Now the San Jose Museum of Art, this building was constructed in 1892 as the first Federal Post Office Building in San Jose, serving in this capacity from 1892 to 1933. This building is built in the Romanesque style from locally quarried sandstone.

866 LUIS MARIA PERALTA ADOBE

Located at 184 West St. John Street, it is the last remaining adobe structure within the present corporate limits of San Jose. It represents a common type of construction used during the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California. Built by Jose Manuel Gonzales, an Apache Indian and one of the original Pobladores, it was later owned and occupied by Luis Maria Peralta, Spanish comisionado from 1807 to 1822 in San Jose. He was also grantee of the Rancho San Antonio in what is now Alameda County.

868 WINCHESTER HOUSE

Located just off Interstate 280 on Winchester Boulevard, it is a curiosity of varied types of architecture. Built by Sarah Pardee Winchester over a period of years, it has 160 rooms and is said to have cost five million dollars to build.

Oldest church building in San Jose is Trinity Episcopal's redwood structure at 81 North 2nd Street. Built in 1863, it originally faced St. James Park, but was cut in half and turned around to face Second Street during expansion of the church in 1876. The tower and spire were added in 1884. Architectural style is Gothic Revival.

The First Universalist Unitarian Church's building dates back to 1891, but Unitarian services were held in San Jose as early as November, 1865, with the City Hall as the meeting place. Cornerstone for this building at 160 North 3rd Street was laid September 23, 1891. Of Richardsonian Romanesque style, the architect was G. W. Page. Cost of the structure was $29,551.85. A number of remodelings have been undertaken in the past half-century.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Market and San Fernando Streets was built in 1877 practically on the same site as the first little adobe church back in 1803. The present building replaced a wooden church which burned. Architect for St. Joseph's was Brian J. Clinch, designer of more than 30 early-day churches in California. Early pueblo residents, including Luis Maria Peralta, trudged through the mud of winter and the dust of summer, dodging squirrel holes in the plaza to attend mass on the site of the present impressive building.

Another example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture is St. Mary's Catholic Church at 565 South 2nd Street. The building was erected in 1891 with brick and sandstone from the quarry out on the New Almaden Road mined by members of the Pfeiffer family. Their descendants are still members of the parish. Miles O'Connor, who also gave the community O'Connor Hospital, donated the land for the church. Many of San Jose's large German colony belonged to this parish.

An excellent example of Mission Revival style architecture is the First United Methodist Church at 24 North 5th Street. The frame and stucco building, designed by James C. Newsom, was dedicated March 19, 1911 on the site purchased two months after the 1906 earthquake destroyed the earlier church building at Santa Clara and Second Streets.

The first Christian Science Church in San Jose stands at 43 East St. James Street; now used as a theater. The building, of Neoclassical style architecture, was constructed in 1905 and served as a church until 1946 when a new church building was erected on another site.

A landmark visible miles from "downtown" San Jose is the old Bank of America building with its tower and spire. Built at Santa Clara and 1st Streets in 1927, during a skyscraper building boom, its 13-plus stories still tower over more modern business buildings in the surrounding blocks. Until 1969 it was the headquarters bank for Bank of America in San Jose. A. P. Giannini, founder of the Bank of Italy, forerunner of the Bank of America, occupied the building at one time. There is still a branch of the bank in the building, plus offices.

This familiar stucco building at 301 East Santa Clara Street, with its curved entrance and billboard perched on the roof, was remodeled as the Four Square Gospel Church in 1943, and was dedicated by evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson. In recent years it has been used as a hall.

The de Saisset family, prominent in San Jose's French community, opened the 20th Century with construction of the New Century Block at the southeast corner of 2nd and Santa Clara Streets. Home of The Wardrobe, men's clothing store since 1925. The building's interior has been remodeled several times.

One of the few examples of Mansard style of architecture is a two-story residence at 483 South 6th Street with a huge pecan tree in front of it...believed to be only bearing pecan on the floor of the valley. The original resident, back in the 1870s or 80s, owned the whole block and his was the only house on the block.

The United Artist Theater was built in 1918 and opened as the Hippodrome, a vaudeville stronghold for several years until it became a motion picture theater called the American. In 1938 the building was remodeled and renamed the State. In 1951 it became United Artists.

The 1889 Knox-Goodrich building at 34 South 1st Street is distinctive because of its curved sandstone facade on the upper two stories. Sarah Knox-Goodrich built the three-story building two years after the death of her second husband, architect Levi Goodrich. The building site was left to her by her first husband, Dr. William Knox. Mrs. Knox-Goodrich, who died in 1903, was a strong advocate of womens' rights in the days when there weren't many.

93 North Devine Street has been the home of the Ward Funeral Home since 1909. It is the oldest mortuary still in business in Santa Clara County and was once the residence of George W. Lowery, an early-day building contractor. The house was built in the mid-1860s, probably by Lowery, and the Ward family added and remodeled the residence to convert it to a funeral chapel. The abstract of title goes back to Jose Martinez who was deeded the property in July, 1849.

One of San Jose's best known architects drew the plans for the Letitia Building at 68 South 1st Street, one of the sturdy buildings that has housed a variety of stores and offices since its construction in 1890. The building is named for Letitia Burnett, daughter of the first governor of California, Peter H. Burnett. She married C. T. Ryland, and the Ryland Building is just next door. Last owner was John F. Marten.

Today this beautiful old sandstone structure is the San Jose Museum of Art, but when it was built as a post office in 1892 it was the city's first federal building. In between serving as a post office and art gallery, the landmark on the southeast corner of San Fernando and Market Streets was for many years the San Jose Public Library. In 1972 it was dedicated as a California Historical Landmark. It is one of the few buildings slated to remain to be saved in San Jose's downtown redevelopment program.

Sixty-five Post Street was the saloon of P. H. Sullivan in 1905. The 1913-14 directory lists A. C. Bassi as operator of the saloon at 65 Post Street. During prohibition the place was operated by Billy Finley who used a barbershop as a front for his bootlegging operations in the backroom.

Lion's Store at Second and San Fernando Sts. was the home of L. Lion & Sons, Inc., furniture business from 1908 to 1964. The firm, founded in San Jose in 1856, moved into the five-story building from a location on Second up near Santa Clara Street. The building was built by the Phelan interests after the 1906 earthquake and was constructed on rockers in an effort to minimize damage in case of another earthquake. The building was used as the Triton Art Gallery for a couple of years after Lion's moved, and is now a store again.

The present Hotel St. James at 241 North 1st Street was originally named the Moir building for the builder who constructed the three-story brick structure in the 1890s. It originally housed the Straford Hotel, but the name was changed when the original Hotel St. James up the street was demolished in the 1930s. The Campen family has owned the building since 1927.

Thomas Fallon, who raised the American flag over San Jose in July, 1846, built this home in 1859 at 175 West St. John Street (formerly San Augustine Street). Fallon later served as mayor of San Jose. The building, added to in later years, has been a restaurant well known to several generations of San Joseans.

The old Home Union building, more recently Garden City Hofbrau, has been standing on the southwest corner of Market and Post Streets since 1873. The second story once housed a gymnasium while the ground floor was the Home Union grocery. The facade on the Market Street side of the building was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake and present plans call for removal of the structure.

The Luis Maria Peralta adobe, last remaining building of the San Jose pueblo, stands at 184 West St. John Street and is now owned by the City of San Jose which plans to restore it and create a park around the old two-room structure. The adobe was acquired in 1807 by Peralta, who had come to California with the De Anza expedition of 1778, and was his home under the flags of Spain, Mexico, Bear Flag Republic, and the Stars and Stripes of the United States.

Next door to the Letitia building on South First Street is the brick Ryland block built by realtor and financier C.T. Ryland in 1892. It is still in use as a commercial building, as is the building next door named for his daughter.

The old Troy Steam Laundry was one of the imposing business houses down in "Goosetown" at 722-724 Almaden Avenue when it was new in 1895, and today it is still used as a laundry. The present owner is restoring some of the old Troy equipment in the two-story frame building.

This is the old Fourth Ward School, later named the Lincoln School, built in 1874 at a cost of $17,000 and long condemned except for storage. The building, which came through the 1906 earthquake is at 408 Almaden Avenue and is an example of the Renaissance Revival style of architecture. It was demolished in the Spring of 1975.

This 1890 mansion at 155 East Empire Street was a wedding gift to Louis Auzerais by his father, John, builder of San Jose's famed Auzerais House, one of California's better hotels back a century ago. The two-story Queen Anne style home is still a residence.

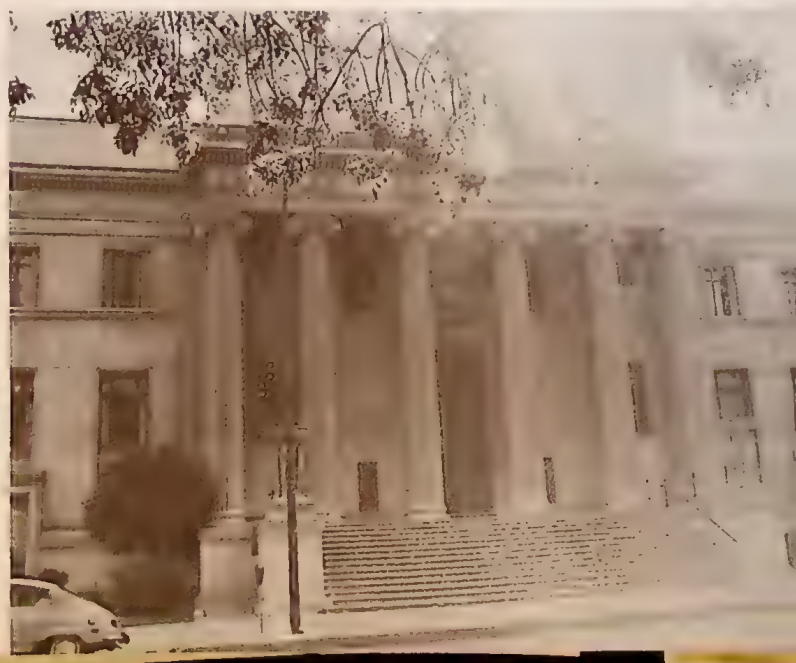
This house at 197 N. 5th Street is an identical twin with the one next door at 193 N. 5th Street. The two have been watching the passing scene on their street for three-quarters of a century and look as if they will be around for a few more decades. Additional research is needed on these old residences as well as on many of the other "landmark" buildings listed here.

William Binder and E. M. Curtis were the architects who designed the Spanish Colonial San Jose Civic Auditorium in the 1930s after financier T. S. Montgomery matched federal funds for construction of the building at 145 West San Carlos Street. Construction began late in 1934 with Charles A. Thomas the builder. The site for the building was also donated by Montgomery.

The Sainte Claire Club at St. James and 2nd Streets was built as an exclusive men's club by Senator James D. Phelan, wealthy banker, businessman and former mayor of San Francisco. The building was constructed in 1894 and repaired after the earthquake in 1907.

This is the home of Edwin Markham, San Jose's resident poet from 1869 to 1889, and it is now a California State Historical Landmark. Located at 432 South 8th Street, it is owned by San Jose State University and at one time was used as an infirmary. Markham wrote his famed "Man with the Hoe" in the room the Edwin Markham Poetry Society now uses for annual meetings. The house, built of redwood, is currently a single-family residence.

The Scottish Rite Temple at 196 N. 3rd Street is one of several halls that have housed San Jose Scottish Rite Bodies since the first lodge was organized here in 1850. This building of Renaissance revival architectural style was constructed in 1924 and dedicated May 8, 1925.



Part of San Jose's pueblo lands dating back to 1777, Alum Rock canyon has been a park only since 1872. It was named a Point of Historical Interest in June, 1972, by act of the County Board of Supervisors. Originally called Shestuo by the Indians; early San Joseans called it the City Reservation.

San Jose's Japanese Buddhist Temple dates only to 1937, but it belongs in this publication because of its architecture and its representation of the community's large Japanese population. The temple enhances a site at 640 North 5th Street.

The old wooden two-story building at 156 East St. John Street is an apartment house called The Allen. Built in the 1870s or early 1880s, its architectural style is Italianate.

A landmark on McKee Road is the old William Overfelt house, constructed by the pioneer rancher in 1865, and still in use as a private home. Part of the Overfelt property has been given by the family in recent years for Alexian Brothers Hospital and for a city park called Overfelt Gardens. The house is at 2281 McKee Road.

Andrew Carnegie contributed most of the money to build this one-story brick library building at 1102 East Santa Clara Street in 1907 when the area was a separate community called East San Jose. When the short-lived city was incorporated into its larger sister city in 1911, the building became a branch of the San Jose Public Library.

Now used as a hall the building at 2031 Story Road was once the Jackson School. It was built in 1865, although it has been greatly remodeled.

This old residence was built in 1889 by the Wehner family, German immigrants who bought the Evergreen district ranch from John McCarty the previous year. Ernest Wehner planted a vineyard which was sold to B. Cribari & Sons Company in 1945. The house is now part of the Villages, adult community off San Felipe Road, The home which has eight fireplaces, was a showplace in its day.

One of the pioneer ranches in the Evergreen district of San Jose is the John Hassler place on Silver Creek Road, home for many years of his son, Fred, who died in 1963. The old house and barn still stand, the latter a classical example of the huge wooden structures that were part of every farm and ranch, but which in recent years have nearly vanished from the landscape. Hassler, who settled on his ranch in 1852, earned the money to buy the land by cutting wood at Sutter's Fort.

This typical ranch home of the 1870s is still occupied by members of the family which built it. Next door to the F. G. Wool Packing Co. at the end of Quinn Avenue this house is (summer, 1974) the home of Mrs. Winifred Hendrix, daughter of Wool, who got into the canning business back in the 1890s and whose cannery is the oldest family-owned fruit processing plant still operating in California.

Five generations of the Francis J. Smith family have lived in this well-kept home in the heart of what was the thriving little farm community of Evergreen. Built in 1873 of redwood, it cost cost Smith all of $400. The Smith general store was next door, and Smith also served as the community's post master. In recent years it was the home of a daughter, "Aunt Kate" Smith, a long-time teacher who died in 1973 at the age of 103.

This old mansion hidden in the trees at 755 Story Road was built in the 1870s by James Ashworth and was sold to the Remillard brick works family in 1891. It became the summer home of Countess Lillian Remillard Dandini, and has recently been sold along with accompanying acreage for an industrial park. The Remillard-Dandini brick works were nearby on the east bank of Coyote Creek.

A. D. M. Cooper, San Jose artist, resided at this home at 250 South 19th Street. The house was built in 1883 and is still in use as a residence.

The County Courthouse at 191 North 1st Street, built in 1868, is one of the remaining architectural triumphs of Levi Goodrich, one of the city's pioneers. Sandstone for the building's construction came from Goodrich's quarry off the road to New Almaden. Originally three stories, earthquake and fire have cut it down to two.

The home at 240 South 13th Street is significant as the home of T. M. Wright, printer and city official of East San Jose, the short-lived community south of Alum Rock Avenue between McLaughlin Avenue and King Road that lasted only from 1906 until its annexation in 1911. Wright was a state assemblyman from 1914 to 1928 and author of the prohibition era's Wright Act.

Greatly altered from its original appearance is the old Charles Crothers home at 97 South 13th Street, built by the realtor in 1910, and now used as a board and care home. Charles Crothers was chairman of the building committee when the old quad at San Jose State University was built. His brother was executor of the estate of Comstock King, James G. Fair, and of the last will of Mrs. Leland Stanford. Crothers Road is named for the family.

One of the few examples of Mansard-style architecture in San Jose, according to architects, is this wooden residence at 408 S. 3rd Street. Its double-sloped roof is distinctive of this style of architecture.

A bungalow-style home built the year of the earthquake (1906) is the residence at 136 South 13th Street, the home of Frazier O. Reed, grandson of James Frazier Reed who was one of the leaders of the Reed-Donner party, and who later laid out the Reed Addition of downtown San Jose. Frazier O. Reed was a realtor here for many years and handled purchase of much of Calaveras Valley for San Francisco's Spring Valley Water Company in the beginning of this century.

The old Naglee mansion, once the center of a park-like, 140 acre tract, still stands on the northwest corner of San Fernando and 14th Street. It was the home of General Henry Morris Naglee, who came to California in 1847 as a captain in Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson's First Regiment, New York Volunteers, and who later served as a brigadier general in the Civil War. He was instrumental in getting legislation passed in 1871-72 to have Alum Rock canyon set aside as a park. The old home is now an apartment house.

Behind the Naglee home at 95-97 South 14th Street is the old Naglee carriage house long since remodeled and now serving as a duplex.

An example of Mission Revival architecture is the Church of the Five Wounds at 1375 East Santa Clara Street. The parish was founded November 8, 1914, by the Portuguese National Church, and the building was started in 1916 and finished after the war in 1919. The church is a replica of the Braga Church in Portugal and much of the material that went into its construction came from the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

The G. W. Brewster home at 62 South 13th Street is on the inventory of historic sites because it is the only known example of the architecture of the important California architect, Bernard Maybeck. Built in 1912, it is a split-level bungalow presently in use as a fraternity house.

James Lick gave money for the construction of an orphanage in Santa Clara County, and the building at 516 Martha Street was built in 1910 as the home of Benevolence. The name has since been changed to Eastfield and the home and school have been relocated. The Martha Street building now houses county offices.

The oldest non-secular cemetery in constant use in California is Oak Hill Memorial Park, laid out in 1848 two years before statehood. Known to the early settlers as "the graveyard" or "the burying grounds," Oak Hill is the last resting place of some of the city's and county's outstanding pioneers. Members of the heroic Donner party are buried there, along with the men who went to rescue them; civic leaders, government figures, and the murder victims of an 1896 Campbell crime.

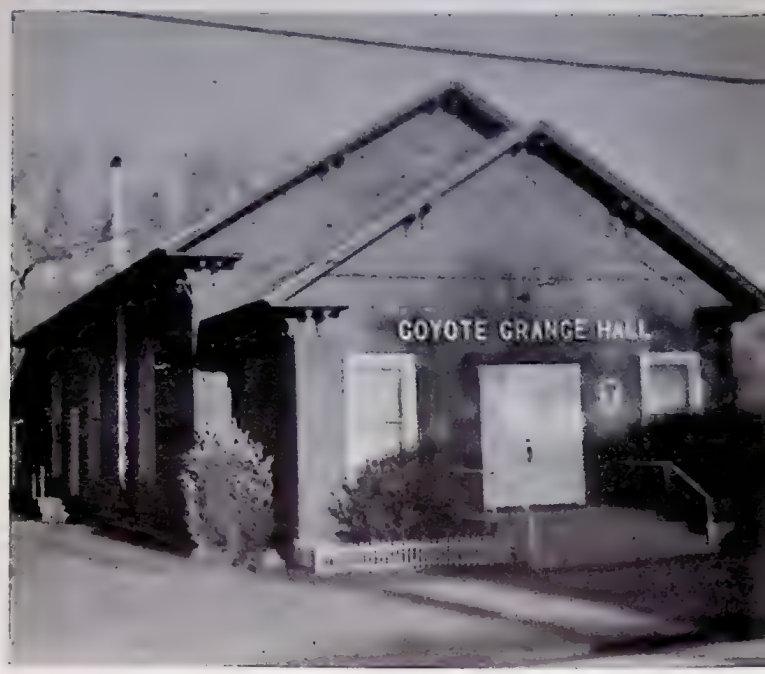
The fabulous Hayes estate at 200 Edenvale Avenue, built early in this century by European craftsmen, is now in use as a rehabilitation center. The Hayes family included owners of the San Jose Mercury who were prominent in San Jose's political life. The house has marble fireplaces and walnut and mahogany panelling. Part of the J. O. and E. A. Hayes estate is occupied by Frontier Village, a commercial amusement park.

A relic of days on Rancho Santa Teresa when it was a going cattle ranch is this small wooden building occupied by the hired man on the Bernal ranch. The building is at 455 Bernal Avenue on the land granted to Joaquin Bernal in 1834. It has been used for various things including a milk house and a storeroom.

Pioneer rancher David Greenawalt, who came to California with the gold rush seekers in 1850, built this home in 1877, a decade after buying the land on the road to New Almaden. The house is at 14611 Almaden Expressway. Greenawalt died in 1881, less than a year after his wife.

Fiacro Fisher, son of Captain William Fisher, owner of Rancho Laguna Seca between Coyote and Morgan Hill, built this house in the 1890s. The house is near where Captain John C. Fremont camped in 1846. In 1845 Captain Fisher acquired the 19,972 acre ranch from grantee Juan Alvirez. Now owned by the real estate Clayton family, the two-story home is a landmark on Monterey Road in the Coyote area.

The little board and batten railroad station at Coyote is the only one of its kind remaining between San Jose and Watsonville.



After "the longest bar in Coyote" burned a few years ago, this old meeting hall, the only one in Coyote, took its place as a historic landmark. Land for the hall, built in 1892, was given by rancher Fiacro Fisher. The building was used in the mid-1920s by the Encinal Womens' Club and since 1925 has been the home of the Coyote Grange.

The Charles M. Richards' home at 1550 Hicks Avenue in the Willow Glen area is a monument to one of the city's great contributors to San Jose culture. Dr. Richards, who had the Georgian style home built right after the 1906 earthquake, was a director of the Elks orchestra and founder of the Richards Club, which was a male chorus and predecessor to the San Jose Symphony.

The Italianate mansion at 1615 Dry Creek Road is the house Theophilus Kirk built for his wife, Lizzie, in 1878, and is still owned by members of the family. Kirk and his brother, Socrates, built the Kirk ditch, faint traces of which are still visible in the West Valley and which was an early irrigation experiment. The two-story residence is built of redwood and has 18 foot ceilings.

Layhodie, purchased in the 1880s by Stephen Poole Sanders, early-day photographer, is now the home of a greatnephew, Charles Pond. The Victorian mansion is located at 5051 Moorpark Avenue and contains hand-carved woodwork, Italian marble fireplace and original glass in the front door.

An example of Prairie style architecture is the flat-roofed wood and stucco home at 1163 Martin Avenue. Designed and built by Wolfe & Wolfe, father and son team, it was constructed about 1910 for Eugene Coe. The elder Wolfe, in the late 1870s, was editor and publisher of the Architectural Review.

A house similar in design is the Frank Holt home near the County Fairgrounds at 2662 Monterey Road. Wolfe & Wolfe also designed this building constructed in 1915 and which during Prohibition was a speakeasy.

An example of many architectural elements is this Eastlake-Queen Anne-etc. style home built by Edward Maynard in 1898 at 1151 Minnesota Avenue. The 13 room house has a tower with an enclosed "captain's walk," a stained glass window high up on the brick chimney and is built of redwood and sandstone. The building was sold by the Maynard family in 1943 and has been converted into apartments.

This home at 1048 West San Fernando Street was built about 1890 and is in excellent repair. Of Queen Anne style architecture, it has stained glass windows with carved frames. More research is required to determine its original owner.

This is the home of one of the oldest community organizations still flourishing. The lot and the building at 15 Union Avenue were both donated by ranchers in the area for use of the We and Our Neighbors Club organized in the 1890s by wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Union School District property owners. The building, given by the Schofield family on land donated by the La Montayne family, was constructed in 1910.

Helen Guth Hall, one of three original buildings of the College of the Pacific when it was housed in San Jose, is this 1909 structure on Elm Street around the corner from Emory Street. It is now in use by Bellarmine College Preparatory School as an office building. This hall was originally a women's dormitory, and the other two buildings of old College of the Pacific are the gymnasium and the one-story dining hall (now a chapel for Bellarmine boys).

This multi-storied sand and gravel bunker at 790 Stockton Avenue is one of the few remaining and is still in use. It was built of mammoth Douglas fir beams by the Central Supply Gravel Rock Company some 50 or more years ago and is architecturally and historically important as an example of its type of structure.

Albert Hubbard, city councilman, county supervisor, lumberman and civic leader built this home at 201 South 13th Street in 1907. It was originally located on South 12th Street, but was moved to its present site in 1915 while Hubbard was serving on the board of supervisors.

The J. D. Stevens home at 838 Morse Street, a bungalow style building in half-timber built in the mid-1920s, was designed by Lewis C. Mullgardt, architect for the de Young Museum in San Francisco. The home was photographed and listed in the 1973, "Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California".

The old castle-like Fredericksburg Brewery has been a landmark on The Alameda for more than a century, and its buildings have been occupied by several different brewing companies over the years. Built in 1869, it was designed by Theodore Lenzen and has been remodeled over the years. The buildings were at The Alameda and Cinnabar Streets until they were demolished in the Winter of 1974.

This old building at 6057 El Dorado Street in Alviso was a freight storage and repair station for Harry Wade's stagecoach line in the early days when Alviso was a major port for the valley's agricultural produce. Wade was a grandson and namesake of the pioneer who brought his family safely across Death Valley with the Jayhawker and Manly parties in 1849. Another grandson, Ben Wade, was police chief of Alviso.

One of the oldest Quaker Meeting Houses in California is this simple A-frame little building at 1041 Morse Street. Built in 1885, it was moved to its present site in 1958 to make way for Route 17 freeway.

Thomas Foon Chew Sr. operated the Bayside Canning Company at Alviso and another plant near Isleton on the Sacramento River. In 1929 he also had extensive land holdings in the Santa Clara and Sacramento valleys and was reportedly one of the wealthiest Chinese in California. The Alviso cannery was reportedly founded around the turn of the century and the old office still stands (relocated) at 907 Elizabeth Street.

An early Alviso merchant, D. K. Tilden, built this old two-story wood frame home at 970 Elizabeth Street. Of Italianate architectural design, the home was built in the 1860s and is currently the residence of Willis Laine, last city clerk of Alviso prior to the community's still disputed annexation to San Jose.

This is the old Alviso depot for the South Pacific Coast Railroad built in the 1870s with Comstock money. The depot has been moved about 100 yards across the single track and is presently used as a residence. The building is on Elizabeth at the end of El Dorado Street.

The South Bay Yacht Club was founded in May, 1896, and its first officers included Joseph O. McKee, commodore; Dr. H. A. Spencer, vice commodore; John E. Auzerais, secretary; and S. E. Smith, treasurer. McKee was a San Jose architect and builder and constructed his own 42 foot yacht, Camarada, which was berthed at the club's Alviso facility.

The Townsend home at 1585 Schallenberger Road is just about a century old. Built by John H. M. Townsend, member of the county board of supervisors, State senate and a director of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society in the 1870s. He was the son of one of the first certified physicians in California who came overland with the Murphy-Townsend-Stevens party in 1844. Young John was raised by his uncle, Moses Schallenberger, after his parents died in the cholera epidemic of the early 1850s. His English wife planted the gardens which nearly hide the old two-story home.

The remodeled saltbox-style home of the 1860s housed the William Zanker family, orchardists north of the Alviso-Milpitas Road. The Zanker land has in recent years been purchased by the City of San Jose, partly for expansion of the city's sewage treatment plant. The house is located on the west side of Zanker Road.

Oldest theater still in business in San Jose is the Jose, at 64 South 2nd Street built in 1904 for Monterey investor David Jacks. The two-story brick building was modernized in 1911 and again in the late 1940s. Its architecture is California Mediterranean.

The old Southern Pacific roundhouse at 575 Lenzen Avenue is typical of the buildings built by the Southern Pacific early in this century. Its balance turntable, 80 feet long and air-operated, is the last still in use by the Southern Pacific.

The Montgomery Hotel which opened in July, 1911, is now a hotel for senior citizens. Four stories and a full basement, the building at 211 South 1st Street has shops on the ground floor and rooms above. The hotel takes its name from T. S. Montgomery, major developer of downtown San Jose three-quarters of a century ago. William Curtis was the architect.

An example of Mission Revival architecture is this well-known San Jose landmark, the ivy-covered tower at San Jose State University. The tower dates back to 1911, but the university is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in California, going back to 1857 when it was a private school called "Minns' Evening Normal School" and was located in San Francisco.

The three-story Odd Fellows building on the southwest corner of Third and Santa Clara Streets is one of the best preserved of the brick blocks built prior to 1900. The structure was built in 1885 by the Odd Fellows Hall Association. The third floor was used as a residence for members.

St. James Park or Square, as it was called when it was surveyed by Chester Lyman nearly two years before California became a State and San Jose became a city, has been the locale of many historic events. At one time it was offered as the site for the state capitol building.

INDEX

Allen Building, 19
Alum Rock Canyon, 19
Alvirez, Juan, 27
Alviso, 32, 33
American Theater, 12
Apiary, First Municipal, 3
Aram, Captain Joseph, 6
Asworth-Remillard Residence, 22
Auzerais, John E., 34
Auzerais, Louis, 17

Bank of America Building, 10
Bassi, A. C., 14
Bayside Canning Company, 33
Belden, David, 4
Belden, Josiah, 4
Bennet-Arcan Party, 4
Bernal, Joaquin, 26
Binder, William, 17
Brewster Residence, 25
Brush Electric Light Company, 3
Burnett, Lettitia, 13
Burnett, Peter H., 1

Calaveras Valley, 24
Cannery, first of San Jose, 4
Capitol site of first State, 7
Central Supply Gravel Rock Company, 31
Chew, Thomas Foon, Sr., 33
Christian Science Church, 10
Church of the Five Wounds, 25
Churches, 1, 9-11, 25
City Reservation, 19
Clinch, Brian J., 9
Coe, Eugene, 29
College of the Pacific, 30
Comstock Lode, 23
Cooper, A. D. M., 22
Cory, Dr. Benjamin, 2
County Administrative Office, 25
Coyote Grange, 28
Coyote Meeting Hall, 28
Coyote Railroad Station, 27
Crothers, Charles, 23
Curtis, E. M., 17
Curtis, William, 35

Dawson, Dr. James M., 4
DeAnza Expedition, 15
DeSaisett, Pedro, 3, 11
Donner Party, 2, 24, 26

Earthquake, San Jose's, 14, 15
Encinal Women's Club, 28

Fair, James G., 23
Fallon, Captain Thomas, 2, 15
Finley, Billy, 14
First United Methodist Church, 10
First Universalist Unitarian Church, 9
Fisher, Fiacro, 27, 28
Fisher Residence, 27
Four Square Gospel Church, 11
Fourth Ward School, 16
Fredericksburg Brewery, 32
Fremont, John C., 27

Garden City Hofbrau, 15
Giannini, A. P., 4, 11
Gonzales, Jose Manuel, 8
Goodrich, Levi, 12
"Goosetown", 16
Grayson, Andrew J., 2
Greenawalt, David, 27
Guth Hall, 30

Hassler, John, 21
Hassler Residence, 21
Hayes Mansion, 26
Hendrix Residence, 21
Hensley, Samuel J., 1
Hippodrome Theater, 12
Home Union Building, 15
Hotel St. James, 14
Hubbard, Albert, 31

Jacks, David, 35
Jackson School, 20
Japanese Buddhist Temple, 19
Jewish Synagogue, site of first, 4
Jose Theater, 35
Juzgado, 1798, site of, 2

INDEX

Keesling, H., 6
Kirk Home, 28
Kirk Irrigation Project, 28
Knox-Goodrich Building, 12
Knox, Dr. William, 12

Laguna Seca Rancho, 27
"Layhodie" (Sander's Residence), 29
Lenzen, Theodore, 32
Library, East San Jose, 20
Lick, James, 25
Lincoln School, 16
Lion's Store, 14
Lowe, James R., 6
Lowery, George W., 13
Lyman, Chester, 36

Manly, William Lewis, 4
Mansard, 24, 12
"Man With The Hoe", 18
Markham, Edwin, 2, 5, 7
Markham Home, 18
Martinez, Jose, 13
Maybeck, Bernard, 25
Maynard, Edward, 29
McCarty, John, 21
McKee, Joseph O., 34
McLaren, John, 6
McPherson, Aimee Semple, 11
Mexican War, 2
Moir Building, 14
Montgomery, John J., 8
Montgomery, T. S., 17, 35
Montgomery Hill, 8
Montgomery Hotel, 35
Moraga, Lieutenant Jose, 7
Moreland School, 7
Mullgardt, Lewis C., 31
Murphy, Martin Jr., 13
Murphy, Townsend, Stevens, Party, 34

Naglee, General Henry M., 3, 24
Naglee Mansion, 24
New Century Block, 11
Newsome, James C., 10
Normal School, 4, 7
Notre Dame, Convent of, 3
Nursery, "City Gardens", 7

Oak Hill Cemetery, 26
O'Connor, Miles, 10
Odd Fellows Building, 36
Overfelt, house of William, 20

Page, G. W., 9
Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, 25
Pellier, Louis, 1, 7
Peralta Adobe, 15
Peralta, Luis Maria, 8, 9
Phelan, Senator James D., 18
Plaza of 1797, 2
Portuguese National Church, 25
Post Office Building, San Jose, 37
Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, Site of, 1, 7

Quaker Meeting House, 32

Railroad Depot, Alviso, 33
Railroad Station, Coyote, 27
Reed, James F., 2, 24
Reed Residence, 24
Remillard-Dandini Brick Works, 22
Richards, Dr. Charles M., 28
Richard's Club, 28
Richards Home, 28
Ryland Block, 16
Ryland, C. T., 13

INDEX

Allen Building, 19
Alum Rock Canyon, 19
Alvirez, Juan, 27
Alviso, 32, 33
American Theater, 12
Apiary, First Municipal, 3
Aram, Captain Joseph, 6
Asworth-Remillard Residence, 22
Auzerais, John E., 34
Auzerais, Louis, 17

Bank of America Building, 10
Bassi, A. C., 14
Bayside Canning Company, 33
Belden, David, 4
Belden, Josiah, 4
Bennet-Arcan Party, 4
Bernal, Joaquin, 26
Binder, William, 17
Brewster Residence, 25
Brush Electric Light Company, 3
Burnett, Lettitia, 13
Burnett, Peter H., 1

Calaveras Valley, 24
Cannery, first of San Jose, 4
Capitol site of first State, 7
Central Supply Gravel Rock Company, 31
Chew, Thomas Foon, Sr., 33
Christian Science Church, 10
Church of the Five Wounds, 25
Churches, 1, 9-11, 25
City Reservation, 19
Clinch, Brian J., 9
Coe, Eugene, 29
College of the Pacific, 30
Comstock Lode, 23
Cooper, A. D. M., 22
Cory, Dr. Benjamin, 2
County Administrative Office, 25
Coyote Grange, 28
Coyote Meeting Hall, 28
Coyote Railroad Station, 27
Crothers, Charles, 23
Curtis, E. M., 17
Curtis, William, 35

Dawson, Dr. James M., 4
DeAnza Expedition, 15
DeSaisett, Pedro, 3, 11
Donner Party, 2, 24, 26

Earthquake, San Jose's, 14, 15
Encinal Women's Club, 28

Fair, James G., 23
Fallon, Captain Thomas, 2, 15
Finley, Billy, 14
First United Methodist Church, 10
First Universalist Unitarian Church, 9
Fisher, Fiacro, 27, 28
Fisher Residence, 27
Four Square Gospel Church, 11
Fourth Ward School, 16
Fredericksburg Brewery, 32
Fremont, John C., 27

Garden City Hofbrau, 15
Giannini, A. P., 4, 11
Gonzales, Jose Manuel, 8
Goodrich, Levi, 12
"Goosetown", 16
Grayson, Andrew J., 2
Greenawalt, David, 27
Guth Hall, 30

Hassler, John, 21
Hassler Residence, 21
Hayes Mansion, 26
Hendrix Residence, 21
Hensley, Samuel J., 1
Hippodrome Theater, 12
Home Union Building, 15
Hotel St. James, 14
Hubbard, Albert, 31

Jacks, David, 35
Jackson School, 20
Japanese Buddhist Temple, 19
Jewish Synagogue, site of first, 4
Jose Theater, 35
Juzgado, 1798, site of, 2

INDEX

Keesling, H., 6
Kirk Home, 28
Kirk Irrigation Project, 28
Knox-Goodrich Building, 12
Knox, Dr. William, 12

Laguna Seca Rancho, 27
"Layhodie" (Sander's Residence), 29
Lenzen, Theodore, 32
Library, East San Jose, 20
Lick, James, 25
Lincoln School, 16
Lion's Store, 14
Lowe, James R., 6
Lowery, George W., 13
Lyman, Chester, 36

Manly, William Lewis, 4
Mansard, 24, 12
"Man With The Hoe", 18
Markham, Edwin, 2, 5, 7
Markham Home, 18
Martinez, Jose, 13
Maybeck, Bernard, 25
Maynard, Edward, 29
McCarty, John, 21
McKee, Joseph O., 34
McLaren, John, 6
McPherson, Aimee Semple, 11
Mexican War, 2
Moir Building, 14
Montgomery, John J., 8
Montgomery, T. S., 17, 35
Montgomery Hill, 8
Montgomery Hotel, 35
Moraga, Lieutenant Jose, 7
Moreland School, 7
Mullgardt, Lewis C., 31
Murphy, Martin Jr., 13
Murphy, Townsend, Stevens, Party, 34

Naglee, General Henry M., 3, 24
Naglee Mansion, 24
New Century Block, 11
Newsome, James C., 10
Normal School, 4, 7
Notre Dame, Convent of, 3
Nursery, "City Gardens", 7

Oak Hill Cemetery, 26
O'Connor, Miles, 10
Odd Fellows Building, 36
Overfelt, house of William, 20

Page, G. W., 9
Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, 25
Pellier, Louis, 1, 7
Peralta Adobe, 15
Peralta, Luis Maria, 8, 9
Phelan, Senator James D., 18
Plaza of 1797, 2
Portuguese National Church, 25
Post Office Building, San Jose, 37
Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, Site of, 1, 7

Quaker Meeting House, 32

Railroad Depot, Alviso, 33
Railroad Station, Coyote, 27
Reed, James F., 2, 24
Reed Residence, 24
Remillard-Dandini Brick Works, 22
Richards, Dr. Charles M., 28
Richard's Club, 28
Richards Home, 28
Ryland Block, 16
Ryland, C. T., 13

INDEX

Sainte Claire Club, 18
Sanders, Stephen Poole, 29
San Jose Academy, 3
San Jose Civic Auditorium, 17
San Jose Mercury, 3
San Jose Museum of Art, 13
San Jose State University, 36
Santa Clara County Courthouse, 23
Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, 34
Santa Teresa Rancho, 26
Schallenberger, Moses, 5, 34
Schools, 7, 16, 20, 36
Scottish Rite Temple, 18
Skinner, Henry C., 2
Smith, Francis J., Residence, 22
Smith, S. E., 34
South Bay Yacht Club, 34
Southern Pacific Roundhouse, 35
South Pacific Coast Railroad, 33
Spencer, Dr. H. A., 34
Statehouse, first California, 3
Stevens, J. D., 31
St. James Park, 36
St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 1, 9
St. Mary's Catholic Church, 10
Sullivan, P. H., 14
Sutter's Fort, 21
Swiss Hotel, 4

Thomas, Charles A., 17
Tilden, D. K., 33
Townsend, H. M., 34
Townsend Home, 34
Tower Hall, 36
Trees, 5, 6
Trinity Episcopal Church 1, 9
Troy Steam Laundry, 16

United Artist Theater, 12
United States Post Office, 8

Wade's Stagecoach Line, 32
War Between the States, 3
Ward Funeral Home, 13
We and Our Neighbors Club, 30
Wehner Family Residence, 21
Winchester House, 8
Wolfe and Wolfe Architects, 29
Women's Rights, 12
Wool, F. G., Packing Company, 21
Wright, T. M., 23

Zanker Home, 34

ROSICRUCIAN PRESS, LTD., SAN JOSE LITHO IN U. S. A.

For Reference

Not to be taken from this room

SANTA CLARA CITY LIBRARY
3 5119 00501 489 6